AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

In the title

Please amend the title as follows:

~~AN ANIMAL MODEL FOR IDENTIFYING~~ ISOLATION OF PANCREATIC DUCTS CONTAINING A COMMON STEM/PROGENITOR TO LIVER CELLS AND PANCREATIC CELLS

In the specification

Amend the paragraph on page 38, beginning at line 1, as follows:

PDX-1 was selected because this protein had been implicated in pancreatic development during ontogeny. PDX-1 (also called IDX-1, IPF-1, or STF-1) is a transcription factor critical for pancreatic development and endocrine cell formation. PDX-1 regulates the expression of insulin. PDX-1 is expressed in the pancreatic islets of adults, but is absent from duct cells. Mice that do not express PDX-1 lack a pancreas and die shortly after birth. PDX-1 functions in the determination and maintenance of the pancreatic ~~identify~~ identity of common precursor cells, or in the regulation of their propagation. Because of the extensive duct cell proliferation and new islet growth characteristics of the INFγ mouse, PDX-1 was suspected of being involved in the regeneration occurring in the INFγ mouse. A protein which is critical for endocrine cell development during ontogeny might also be critical for this process during new islet formation in the regenerating pancreas.

Amend the paragraph on page 39, beginning at line 26, as follows:

PDX-1 expression in the IFN-γ transgenic pancreas Previous studies have shown that INFγ transgenic mouse islets express the normal endocrine hormones (Gu and Sarvetnick, *Development 118:* 33-46 (~~1994~~1993)). In addition, consistent with what is observed in nontransgenic pancreata, the ductal epithelial cells in the IFNγ mouse pancreata express the ductal cell marker carbonic anhydrase II (CAII), with no apparent staining for amylase, a marker for acinar cells (Gu and Sarvetnick, *Development 118:* 33-46 (~~1994~~1993)). PDX-1 is clearly involved in pancreatic development and is expressed in the fetal pancreas during ontogeny.

Amend the paragraph beginning on page 40, line 30 and continuing through page 41, line 5, as follows:

The ductal epithelium, which consists of intercalated (small), intralobular (medium) and interlobular (large) ducts, has long been implicated as the site of exocrine and endocrine development in the pancreas. Studies of pancreatic ontogeny, carcinoma of the pancreas and models of limited pancreatic regeneration point to the ductal epithelium as the source of growth, differentiation and proliferation (Githens, 1933; Argent *et al.*,1992; McClean & Weaver, 1993; Pictet *et al.*,1972). The pancreatic ducts of the regenerating pancreas contain several types of transitional cells including endocrine cells expressing multiple hormones, endocrine/exocrine cells, duct/exocrine cells and exocrine cells (Gu and Sarvetnick, *Development 118:* 33-46 (~~1994~~1993)).